



Dear Applicant.

We have considered your application for exception from federal income tax under section 501(a)(3) of the External Revenue Code of 1934.

The information mimitted indicates that you were incorporated under the lass of the State of the format of promoting the development and continuance of a county transportation brokerage system" and "to actively develop and implement methods for matching specific transportation useds with available resources."

Tou are engaged in providing an information and referral service for county residents who used assistance in securing transportation, in providing ride-sharing programs, in recruiting and training volunteers to provide transportation to county residents when no other form of transportation is available, and in spensoring a driver's training program.

You also provide technical ansistance to transit providers in need of information in such areas in insurance, cost accounting, routing, dispatching and valide purchasing. Further, you match transportation demands in the county with transportation recurres - monitoring resultant contract - and cases a fee (nextally 12 of a contract) against those whose transportation demand has been not through your offorts.

Your primary sources of finedrial support are "brokerage fees" and receipts from various governmental agencies.

Section 501(c)(3) of the Code provides for the examption from federal income ten of organizations organized and operated exclusively for charitable, educational, relactific, and other specific purposes.

Section 1.501(c)(3)-1(a)(1) of the Income Tax Regulations provides that in order to be exampt as an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Code, an organization must be both organized and operated exclusively for one or more of the purposes specified in such section. If an organization fails to meet either the organizational test or the operational test, it is not exampt.

Section 1.501(c)(3)-1(c)(1) of the regulations provides that an organization will be regarded as "operated exclusively" for one or more exempt purposes only if it engages primarily in activities which accomplish one or more of such ensemt purposes specified in section 501(c)(3) of the Code. An ergunization will not be so regarded if more than an insubstantial part of its activities is not in furtherance of an exempt purpose.

Section 1.501(e)(3)-1(d)(1)(ii) of the regulations provides that an organization is not organized or operated exclusively for one or more of the purposes specified in subdivision (i) of section 1.501(c)(3)-1(d)(1) unless it serves a public rate or than a private interest. Thus, to meet the requirement of this subdivision, it is necessary for an organization to establish that: it is not organized or operated for the benefit of private interests such as designated individuals, the creator or his lamily, sharoholders of the organization, or persons controlled, directly or indirectly, by such private interests.

Section 1.501(c)(3)-1(d)(2) of the regulations provides that the term "charitable" is used in section 501(c)(3) of the Code in its generally accosted legal sense and is, therefore, not to be construed as limited by the separate emameration in section 501(c)(3) of other tax-exampt purposes which may fall within the broad outlines of "charity" as developed by judicial decisions. Such term includes: Relief of the poor and distressed or of the underprivileged; advancement of religion; advancement of education or science; erection or maintanance of public buildings, nonuments, or works; lessewing of the burdens of Government; and prosection of social welfare by organizations designed to accomplish any of the above purposes, or (i) to lessen neighborhood tension; (ii) to eliminate prejudice and discrimination; (iii) to defend human and civil rights secured by law; or (iv) to combat community deterioration and juvenile delimpusacy.

Section 1.501(c)(3)-1(A)(1) of the regulations provides that, in general, an organization may meet the requirements of section 501(c)(3) of the Code although it operates a trade or business as a substantial part of its activities, if the operation of such trade or business is in furtherance of the organization's exerpt purpose or purposes and if the organization is not organized or operated for the primary purpose of carrying on an unrelated trade or business, as defined in section 513. In determining the existence or nonexistence of such primary purpose, all the circumstonces must

be considered, including the sice and extent of the trade or business and the size and extent of the acception which are in furtherance of one or more exampt purposes.

Rev. Rul. 69-175, 1969-1 C.B. 149, holds that a nomprofit organization formed by parents of pupils attending a private school, that provides school bus transportation for its members' children, serves a private rather than a public interest.

The U.S. Supreme Court hold that a better business bureau was not exclusively educational or charitable. The ergorization's extivities were in part simed at promuting the prosperity and stending of the business community even though there was also benefit to the public; therefore, a substantial private purpose, precluding exception, was evidenced. Butter Business Bureau v. United States, 326 U.S. 279 (1945).

The information submitted indicates that you provide technical assistance to transit providers in need of information in such areas as insurance, cost accounting, routing, dispatching and vehicle purchasing. You also match transportation demands in the county with transportation resources - monitoring resultant contracts - and ascess a "brokerage fee" against those whose transportation demand has been set through your efforts.

In so doing, you are operating in furtherance of private interests within the meaning of section 1.501(c)(1)-1(d)(1)(1) of the regulations. You are not operated exclusively for one or more exempt purposes, because, pursuant to section 1.501(c)(3)-1 (c)(1) of the regulations, more than an insubstantial part of your activities is not in furtherance of an exempt purpose.

Accordingly, based on the information presented, we conclude that you are not exempt from federal income tax under section 501(c)(3) of the Code. You are required to file federal income tax returns on Form 1120.

You have the right to protest this ruling if you believe it is incorrect. To protest, you should submit a statement of your views, with a full explanation of your reasoning. This statement, signed by one of your principal officers, must be submitted in duplicate within 21 days from the data of this letter. You also have a right to a conference in this office after your statement is submitted. You must request the conference, if you want one, when you file your protest statement. If you are to be represented by someone who is not one of your principal officers, that purson will need to file a proper power of attorney and otherwise qualify under our Conference and Practices requirements.

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If we do not been for a you within 21 dopp, this making will become finel and copies of it will be forwarded to the District Dissector, Chalmont, Chio. Thereafter, any questions about your federal income tex status or the filting of tex netwers should be addressed to that office.

If you do not protect this proposed railing is a timely county, it will be considered by the Interest Revenue Ferrice as a failure to exhaust available administrative reaction. Hestion 7418(b)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code provides, in part, that, "A demicratory judgment or decree under this section shall not be issued in any proceeding unless the Tax Court, the Court of Claims, or the district court of the United Status for the District of Columbia determines that the organization involved has exhausted administrative remedies available to it within the Internal Revenue Service."

Sincerely yours,

Chief, Rulings Socrier Exempt Organisations Toristical Presch

cc: DD, Cincinnati Attn: EO Grain MOVEMBE GLIMICE CINC HNATH OFFICE

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